

August 19, 1915

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855



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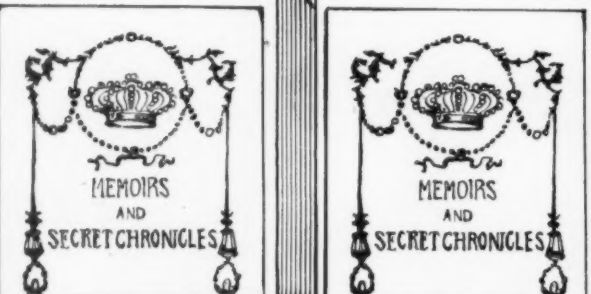
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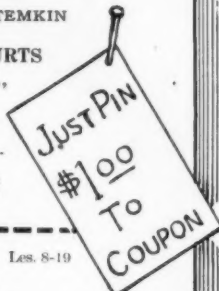
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Robert O. Sarnald
Advertising Manager.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXI

Thursday, August 19, 1915

No. 3128

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worn today by millions of women,
girls and children.

Competition has been red-hot, but the
leadership of Ferris Waists has never
been seriously menaced. This enviable
position has been built up and maintained
through quality, backed by many years'
advertising without a single let-up.

The Ferris advertising was first placed
with us in 1885 and has been in our care
ever since.

As the advertising agents of a large
clientele who are leaders in their re-
spective lines, we know that there are
other commercial and manufacturing
firms to whom we can lend the helping
hand on the road to leadership.

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IN SUBMARINE TERMS

SHE - "U-1"

HE - "U-2"

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life, Judge prefers to pro-
vide its 150,000 laughter-
loving subscribers with
the lighter influences that
refresh and invigorate.

In other words, Judge is more
concerned with the joys of
living than with the ills of
life. It has no crusades to
wage, no mission, save to make
the world a brighter, happier
place in which to live, by
helping disseminate the clever,
wholesome humor of the world.

Judge

The Happy Medium

should be in your home every week.
It will bring to you the sprightliest
talent of America's foremost
humorists, together with a wealth
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cheery smile and a sparkling eye
every time you meet them.

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the next thirteen issues of Judge
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year for 52 splendidly
illustrated, colorful
numbers.

L-8-19-15

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225 Fifth Ave.
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Enclosed find \$1.00
for which send me
Judge for three months.

Name

Address

No subscription renewed at this price.

War and Its Results



HURLING HEAVY SHELLS AGAINST THE DARDANELLES FORTS

The large picture shows a British battery bombarding Turkish defenses. Note the man in the foreground adjusting the time fuse on the nose of a shell. The crew had named the big gun "Annie." The insert at the top shows a French officer being decorated with the Legion d'Honneur for

his bravery in capturing, with the help of four men, 1,500 feet of trench, 63 prisoners and 12 machine guns. It is not the policy of the French War Office to encourage the exploitation of heroes, hence the name of the officer is not given for publication.



WAGES OF TREASON

A French spy who sold the secrets of his country to her enemy, photographed just after his execution near Rheims. Traitors are to be found in all countries and among all classes, but fortunately, France has very few sons who would betray her. When one is caught his fate is swift and sure.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE GREATEST OIL FIELD OF EUROPE

When the Russians were forced to abandon Galicia they destroyed the oil fields to prevent the Germans and Austrians from utilizing their resources. The fate of the great Boryslaw district is here shown. Two-thirds of the capital invested in it was from

French and English sources. In regaining possession of the Galician oil fields Germany experiences a great benefit, as her supplies of petrol were growing short. Despite the destruction done by the Russians the fields will resume production at least in part.

Shown in Photographs



KEEPING THE GERMAN SOLDIERS IN GALICIA WELL FED
Supply trains coming and going in the Galician village of Skole. An endless procession of wagons runs from the railway base to each advancing column of troops, and an equally endless stream of empty wagons flows back. When possible motor trucks are used.



HAND GRENADES IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES
These are small explosive bombs designed to be thrown by hand into the trenches of the enemy. They are made in many forms, one of which is shown here. Soldiers who use them carry sacks containing the grenades. They are mostly used in assaults upon trenches, but are also good for defense.



TERRIFIC EFFECT OF AN AUSTRIAN SHELL

When the Russians were forced to evacuate Lemberg, in Galicia, they left behind this cannon, a mute testimonial to the power of modern artillery. Evidently it had been hit squarely in the muzzle by a shell from one of the big Austrian guns and the barrel was split and shattered. Note the rifling, which shows plainly where the inside of the barrel is turned back.



GLEANING AFTER THE HARVEST OF DEATH

The Russians, in their retreat from Galicia, left behind many unburied dead. The civilian population was required by the advancing Germans to act as undertakers. Under military guard they dug the long, trench-like graves and hastily tumbled the

bodies into them. Under such circumstances there is neither time nor inclination to preserve records and thousands of brave soldiers occupy unnamed graves while their relatives will never learn one word as to their fate.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, August 19, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Grasping the Mexican Nettle

THE conference on the Mexican question between Secretary of State Robert Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of South and Central American republics gives promise that the United States is going to take some action after more than two years of waiting. What this action may be we are not officially informed, but rumors, obviously inspired, say that some prominent Mexican not actively identified with any of the warring factions will be selected to act as provisional president and given the moral support of the United States and the leading South American countries. If moral support, including an embargo on arms, does not suffice to quiet the ambitious generals and their followers it is to be presumed that more vigorous measures will be taken. It is permissible to hope that order may be restored in Mexico without armed intervention, but it is folly to assume that it will be, and to undertake the job of cleaning house in the land of the cactus without adequate preparations for a long and nasty guerrilla war. Like the nettle in Aesop's fable, the Mexican matter is one to be grasped firmly or not at all.

More than a year ago a writer in LESLIE's pointed out the desirability of joint action in Mexico, and suggested that the Argentine, Brazil and Chile should be willing to discharge their duty to humanity by cooperation with the United States in whatever steps might be necessary to form a stable provisional government. Not only have these three nations responded to the President's invitation, but Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala also. The latter, being the immediate neighbor of Mexico on the South, has an especial interest in Mexican affairs. These governments were given a month to study President Wilson's tentative plan of action and to formulate suggestions for its amendment. Their participation will go far to reassure the Mexican people that the motives of the United States are disinterested, while their knowledge of the Latin-American temperament will help to smooth over the inevitable conflicts between peoples so diametrically opposite in their ideals as the Mexicans and the Americans. Further than this the cooperation will probably not extend. If it is necessary to fight, the United States will have to furnish the men and the money, and the possibilities are fraught with that danger. The Mexicans are impulsive, reckless and full of pride. They are jealous of their right to cut each others' throats without hindrance from outsiders, and it will take some very diplomatic talk to induce them to turn in their weapons and dwell amicably under the rule of any man selected by foreigners. So far they have not showed the slightest intention of getting together and selecting someone themselves. The Mexican's notion of a compromise is that the killing of his adversary is the essential preliminary.

LESLIE's has always looked upon armed intervention in Mexico with abhorrence. At best it must be costly both in men and money and can bring no reward. At worst it may mean years of military police duty such as proved so irksome in the Philippines. Yet there are some disagreeable things that cannot be avoided and this may be one of them. The Mexicans have demonstrated their inability to reestablish a civilized government. We have already taken a hand in their affairs and it is a duty that may not be shirked to see the matter through, cost what it may. The cost will be reduced in proportion to the vigor and resources with which we undertake the affair.

Murderers to Hire

THE amazing disclosure has been made that the business of wrecking shops, beating up workmen, with an occasional killing thrown in, has been carefully worked out by gangsters of New York City. The confessions of "Dopey Benny" Fein tell of a regular schedule of pay for which he and his subordinates would commit murder, wreck manufacturing plants or maim workmen. A small plant would be raided for \$150 while for larger ones \$600 was the usual fee. Clipping off a man's ear, or shooting him in the leg netted the gangsters anywhere from \$60 to \$600 according to the importance of the victim. For invading a factory and throwing an objection-

The Age of the Newspaper

By DR. JAMES M. TAYLOR, of Vassar College

IT is the age of the newspaper, and every wrong is shown in sensational and unbalanced proportion. Evil is more clamorous than good. One bomb is noisier than all the prayers of the saints. War intensifies this disposition and challenges the power of religion. But will you judge a life by a single weak act, or by its great broad trend? Even Washington was accused of misusing government funds.

able foreman down an elevator shaft or breaking his arm or thumb the fee was \$200. The same price would procure the "complete knock-out" of any ordinary individual. "Dopey Benny" paid his assistants \$7.50 a day and himself cleared more than \$10,000 a year.

The investigations show a large employment of gunmen by strikers and the unions, and by employers also when involved in labor disputes, but on a much smaller scale by the latter. "Gunmen are not directly engaged and employed by employers on the one hand, or by labor officials on the other," says Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, "but are utilized as an agency in certain situations and for peculiar work by detective organizations that secure retainers from the principals of a strike on one side or the other."

A reign of terror has seized the New York underworld, and the confessions of terrorized gangsters will doubtless result in enough indictments to clean up the systematic commission of crime for hire. These gangsters have frequently been arrested, but were seldom sent to prison. Cases were adjourned and when later called up before another magistrate, witnesses, having been terrorized, could not be found to appear. A favorite device was to send the accusers of labor men to Europe.

It is amazing that murder for hire should have flourished so long even in the darkest corners of a great city. The labor officials and employers who hired the gangsters, either directly or through a detective agency, to do their jobs, deserve as much condemnation as the depraved drug fiends who did the work.

The Fight for Temperance

THE Prohibitionists vote in more solid form than any other organized political force outside the old and well recognized political parties. Their strength is far greater than that of an unorganized vote no matter what its pretensions may be. There is no such thing as an organized labor party, or organized labor vote, though men like Gompers, who enjoy the emoluments that their leadership brings, are constantly threatening the political parties with the opposition of the working masses. The latter are probably the most independent of all our voters. Nobody controls them and whenever the attempt is made to deliver the labor vote it fails lamentably.

The Prohibition vote on the other hand is a substantial factor. The great political parties have far more to fear from it than from any other organized opposition, the late Progressives included. Probably in recognition of this fact, those who oppose the Prohibition movement and who believe in what is termed "personal liberty" have organized what is known as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Clinks for the purpose of teaching the communities in which the members reside respect for the rights of its individuals and "to oppose movements to interfere unduly with the right of the individual citizen to do as he pleases so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others."

How popular this order will be and how far its influence will extend remains to be seen, but an open discussion of the prohibition question on every platform in the land would be conducive to the public welfare. A wave of temperance is moving over the world, but temperance does not always mean prohibition. It means temperate living—in eating as well as in drinking; in the purchase of luxuries and in all the indulgences that wealth affords. The suppression of the vodka drinking in Russia has been followed by a crusade in France against the use of absinthe and in all our great cities the movement in favor of temperance is being supplemented by one launched against the fearful drug habit.

Medical journals and many of the newspapers are protesting against over indulgence in coffee and tea and it is said that the advertiser of perhaps the most widely known substitute for coffee, whose expenditures reached toward the million mark each year, converted hundreds of thousands of coffee drinkers to his view before his untimely death. There is, therefore, something in the force of argument and always greater efficacy when the argument is in favor of right living.

The Plain Truth

PREDICTION! The taxpayer's load is becoming heavier with every session of Congress and of the State legislatures. The reason is found not only in the extravagant regular appropriations but in the new burdens suggested by faddists who have organized societies on which they depend for a living. In time the taxpayers will realize what these new fads, including Widows' Pensions, Aid for the Unemployed, Labor Bureaus, Workmen's Compensation laws and all the folly of radical legislation demanded by labor leaders and faddists, mean. Some day the people will wake up to a sense of the injustice of bad legislation just as they have awakened to a realization of the insincerity of the trust busting and railroad smashing demands of the demagogues. Then the people will proceed to elect legislators, congressmen and governors who will have due regard to the interests of taxpayers and the business men of the country, while dealing fairly with every demand for progressive legislation on constructive but not destructive lines.

SENSIBLE! When the President of Harvard suggests an innovation in education the whole country listens. President Lowell of Harvard in an address on the "Economy of Time in Education," before the Association of American Universities declared that he would not be opposed to a college course of two years and a graduate course of two years in place of the present four years' general college course. The colleges provide a much more practical training to-day than they did even ten years ago, but they have not yet met the case of the young man desiring a certain amount of college training, but who is eager to enter business and who feels there is much in the college course that fails to fit him for a business career. The difference in size between freshman and senior classes is sufficient proof that a course is required that will fit the needs of the large numbers who drop out after the sophomore year. A course that is definitely planned to end with the second college year, carrying with it an appropriate certificate, would induce many thousands of young men who now stop with high school to take up the two years' course.

RAILROADS! Very little public interest has been shown in the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposed increases by Western railroads of freight rates on grain and its products. Yet this is one of the most important matters affecting the prosperity of the country considered in recent years. Since 1904 the railroads of the country have lost through lower passenger and freight rates, higher cost of operation, higher wages paid to employees and arbitrary reduction of mail pay a total of \$470,210,000. Of this immense loss the Western roads bore their full share. Had it not been for the tremendous reduction in their revenues the bankruptcies of numerous roads would have been averted. But for this cutting down of the income of the transportation lines, the latter would be buyers of equipment and other supplies at the rate of a billion dollars a year, and this would give the country a great industrial boom. The transcontinental railroads have already lost much traffic owing to the opening of the Panama Canal and the low rates by water. Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a 25 per cent. reduction in railroad rates from Pacific Coast tidewater to interior points. If this treatment is to continue, genuine good times in the United States will be still further deferred.

RECALL! We learn by experience. Some persons in Colorado who favored the judicial decision recall are now sorry for it. In that state, the Constitutional amendment for the recall allows certain cities, by a majority vote, to recall a decision even of the State Supreme Court which shall declare unconstitutional a provision of a city charter. In a vigorous address before the graduating class of the John Marshall law school at Chicago recently, the Hon. Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis, chairman of the American Bar Association Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall, referred to the fact that Denver is one of the Colorado cities permitted by a majority vote to recall a Supreme Court decision, involving the enforceability of a city charter provision as against the State Constitution. The Constitution of Colorado provides for prohibition throughout the State, but the "wets" are in the majority in Denver. They now propose to invoke the decision recall in Denver and thus over-ride the Constitution of the State. Mr. Brown warns the public that under such a judicial recall plan, a city may decide one way to-day and another way to-morrow in regard to the same question. One city may decide one way and at the same time another city another way, "and thus all consistency in the administration of the law is destroyed." Yet many well-intentioned persons still favor the recall of judicial decisions. President Butler of Columbia University was right when he said: "There is a great difference between being intellectual and being intelligent."

The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

The British Blockade Notes

THE weak point in the ably written British notes defending British interference with our commerce in non-contraband is the effort to justify infringement of our rights by pleading illegal acts of enemies. Germany made this same argument, holding that her submarine warfare was in retaliation for British violations of international law. President Wilson's reply to Germany's argument was that a "belligerent act of retaliation is *per se* an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal." When Great Britain pleads the poisoning of wells, the use of poisonous gases and the sinking of the *Lusitania* by Germany to justify the infraction of the rights of neutrals by Great Britain, this country must reply that the argument is not sound, that the United States must not be made the victim of the reprisals of one belligerent against another.

The strongest feature of the notes is the reference to the Civil War policy of the United States as a precedent. Much is made of the doctrine of continuous voyage as exemplified in the *Springbok* case in which we claimed and exercised the right to take contraband from vessels bound from neutral ports to British Nassau, provided we could show that the ultimate destination was the South. If England makes much of the continuous voyage precedent, it will be open to the United States to offset this by the *Peterhof* case, which is more nearly parallel to the present situation. The *Peterhof*, a British merchantman bound from London to Matamoros, Mexico, near the mouth of the Rio Grande was condemned, ship and cargo, by the United States District Court. On appeal the United States Supreme Court released the ship and the non-contraband part of the cargo, condemning only that part which was contraband and destined for the "rebel military service." The principle established was that non-contraband is "liable to capture only whenever a violation of blockade is intended." The United States may still assert the right contended for in our note of March 30th that "innocent shipment may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territories." The British note does not seem to bear in mind that this government is contending not for unrestricted trade but only for trade in non-contraband to and through neutral countries.

The British argument for the extension of the blockade to the ports of neutral countries adjacent to Germany is that this is the only way to make the blockade effective, and that this extension harmonizes with our own declaration that changes in the laws and usages of war, whenever made, should "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war." The contention of the United States is that the British blockade as practiced violates the two principles which are fundamental to a blockade—the first that it be effective and the second that it be impartial. The British blockade is non-existent so far as the Baltic coasts of Germany are concerned and it is partial so far as it involves Norway, Sweden and Denmark whose trade with Germany is uninterrupted. "Under the form of blockading Germany," says the *New York World*, "Great

Britain in reality is blockading the United States, while permitting German commerce with the Scandinavian states to proceed without restraint." The *London Times* in support of the British contention says that the contrary doctrine is "in effect to say that Germany can never be blockaded at all, is to call in an accident of geography for the purpose or with the result of depriving us of an indisputable belligerent right."

The British note is distinctly disappointing to American importers who have paid for or contracted for great quantities of German and Austrian merchandise. The general attitude of the American press is that while the note does not satisfy American demands, it provides for further negotiations with ultimate settlement of disputed cases either by diplomacy or through reference to a court of arbitration. The *New Yorker Herald* (German) declares that the British notes say in effect: "We do as we please regardless of international law, as we have done so far," while the *New York Staats-Zeitung* says, "Grey could have put his answer in three words: 'Nothing doing, Sam!'"

One Year of Terrible War

ON July 31st ended the first year of the great war in Europe—the most stupendous conflict in all human history. Eleven nations have taken active part in it, namely, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Japan, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro on one side, and Germany, Austria, and Turkey on the other. Portugal has announced her nominal adhesion to the Allies, and Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece, and even Holland, may yet be drawn into the melee. The loss of life and the destruction of property have been fully commensurate with the gigantic proportions of the struggle. A British statistician lately calculated that over 2,500,000 men of the various armies had been killed, and more than 5,000,000 wounded. The French Ministry of War estimates that up to May 31 the killed numbered 5,290,000 and the wounded 6,478,000. These take no note of the vast number of civilians—men, women and children—butchered or starved or slain by disease in the war zones. Time alone can verify the above appalling figures. Whether they are exaggerated or not, the slaughter has been extensive and awful enough to sicken the world. The National City Bank of New York reckons that the belligerent nations have spent for war purposes during the past year \$15,500,000,000. In addition to this, some of the countries have had large sections of them devastated, the material losses running up into hundreds of millions. So far, the balance of successes in the war must be credited to the Germans who occupy the greater part of Belgium, a large portion of France and much of Russia, including the City of Warsaw.

In spite of the fearful drain on their resources, the belligerents show no disposition to weaken or to treat for peace. Emperor William of Germany, in a manifesto on the anniversary of the war's outbreak, among other things, declared: "Before God and history, my conscience is clear. I did not will the war." "The consciousness that the war was forced upon us accomplished miracles." "Full of gratitude, we can say to-day that God was with us." The German war writers and the German press in general expressed confidence in the triumph of the German

arms. On the other hand, Premier Asquith, of Great Britain, remarked: "Our duty, which we shall fulfill, is to continue to the end in the course we have chosen and 'to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.'" In France, Count de Montebello, a recognized authority on military affairs, asserted that the "French people are equal to every effort necessary to drive the war to a final victorious conclusion." In fact, all through the countries involved, there appears to be a grim determination to battle on to decisive victory or defeat. As to the further duration of the war, forecasts differ widely. Some look for the end of the fighting in a very few months; others predict the war will last three years longer.

Plea for Peace from the Pope

ON July 28th, the first anniversary of the declaration of war on Serbia by Austria, a letter from Pope Benedict addressed to "The heads of the belligerent countries" was published in the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican. This letter is an impassioned appeal for peace, based upon humanitarian grounds, and offering no suggestion as to the method of procedure to be followed. Perhaps the most significant paragraph was, "Blessed be he who first extends the olive branch and tenders his hand to the enemy in offering his reasonable condition of peace." In unofficial circles outside of Italy this letter was at first well received. Being an unofficial document it was not replied to directly by the belligerents, but in London Prime Minister Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey took occasion to reiterate that Great Britain would pursue the struggle to a conclusive finish. The latter said: "The United Kingdom and the entire empire, together with their gallant allies, have never been more determined than they are to-day to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion." The Russian Minister of War said: "Russia and her heroic allies must continue the war—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crushed." In Italy the Pope's appeal was rejected by the press. *Il Messaggero* says: "The mistake the Pope made was to address his appeal to the 'belligerents and their heads.' It should have been addressed to those who provoked the conflict for their own benefit, namely, the Austrians and Germans." The British press, on second thought, was unanimous in the opinion that the appeal could not be considered at this time. German papers made little comment on the letter.

From the reception given to this suggestion of peace it would seem that hostilities must continue, and the Pope's letter, taken alone, would not have great significance, but as there is abundant reason for believing that it is merely the first move in a consistent effort to bring about peace through the offices of the Vatican, it has more importance than is at first apparent. Berlin reports that the Pope is preparing a great action through the episcopate of the belligerent countries to bring about an armistice. Pope Benedict is an astute politician and fully realizes the enhanced prestige that would come to the Vatican if he should be able to occupy a commanding place in the peace negotiations. Signs point to France as the country where his emissaries are most energetic.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Recognizing Needs of the Railroads

FOR the first time in recent years, the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have come to a complete realization of the needs of the railroads and to be taking a broader view of the entire railroad problem. In a number of recent decisions, where individual shippers asked that certain rates be lowered, the petitions were denied on the ground that the existing rates were equitable. It is understood in Washington that the commission will deal fairly with the Western roads which have asked permission to increase their freight rates all along the line. The railroads of the country have not had an easy time of it. They are compelled to pay much higher wages than prevail in Europe. Yet their freight rates average one third lower than the rates of European roads. The roads cannot be expected to keep up the maximum equipment, when the minimum freight business is being done, unless they are permitted to earn a profit that will insure a fair average return on their investment all the year round.

Helpful Hints for Good Business Men

EDWARD N. HURLEY, as Vice Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and because of his practical business experience, recently was requested by the commission to suggest plans for helpful activities. One of the plans which he suggested was to aid the business men of the country in obtaining the additional credits to which their business operations may entitle them. His second plan was to aid in establishing a standard system of bookkeeping and cost accounting. The two plans are, of course, interdependent, but since the idea of an additional credit system depends largely upon additional legislation, the better bookkeeping system which Mr. Hurley suggests is the matter of immediate interest. He points out that the small manufacturer, the country storekeeper, and the retail merchant as a rule do not get at the banks

the credit that they ought to receive owing to the fact that they are unable to present balance sheets in accordance with good business practice. Frequently a business man with a credit of a few hundred dollars at his bank, based wholly on personal grounds, might, if he could produce a reliable balance sheet, readily obtain several thousand dollars which would enable him to expand his business along sound lines. Mr. Hurley points out that the commission hopes to reach the desired end by putting at the service of the manufacturers and merchants who have not had the experience or advantages that larger firms possess, the accountants, bookkeepers and experts in cost of production that are employed by the commission and in that way help to strengthen American industries where they are weak. These services will be rendered only on the request of the individual merchant or manufacturer who desires them.

How Notes are Sent to Germany

COMMUNICATION between the United States and Germany was made extremely difficult when Great Britain cut the German cable. With the entrance of Italy into the war the means of exchanging notes with Germany were made even more complex. The *Lusitania* note sent on June 9th was cabled and telegraphed by the roundabout way of Copenhagen. One of the previous notes forwarded by the French cable company was held up for nearly two days. This was attributed unofficially to the delay in the telegraph department. Whatever may have been the actual cause, the method proved too slow for President Wilson, who ordered the next communication to go by another route. When Secretary of State Lansing had affixed his signature to the German note at ten minutes to one on the day that it was forwarded, Chief Clerk Ben Davis went with it to the main floor of the Department, where the telegraph and cipher rooms are located. The note consisted altogether of approximately 1,500 words, and the work of enciphering it began immediately. The first page of the note was coded

at 2 p. m. and the telegraph operator began to flash it to the Commercial Cable Company's office at New York. Ambassador Gerard in Berlin had the only key to the note. The cable operator flashed the symbols of the note under the Atlantic, translating from the Morse code to the continental code. It is possible to send code symbols representing 200 letters a minute on the cable, which at the average rate of five letters to a word, is equal to 40 words a minute. The operator, therefore, was able to send all of President Wilson's note of 1,500 words in less than an hour.

Preserving the Constitution

RECENTLY there was formed in Washington the National Association for Constitutional Government. The general committee of this organization includes such men as Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone; John W. Foster, former Secretary of State; David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany; Alton B. Parker, once candidate of the Democratic party for President; William H. Taft, former President of the United States; James W. Wadsworth, United States Senator from New York, and Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist of the United States. Former Senator Elihu Root, writing to the committee which is perfecting the organization of the association, drew attention to the fact that the people of the United States have enjoyed Constitutional freedom a long time without any conscious effort to maintain it, and that many of them had forgotten or had never learned that it does not come and remain of itself. "The principles of our Constitution," he said, "have passed without question so long, that many of us have forgotten the reasons which underlie them and the necessity for maintaining them. Now the principles are gone. The assumptions of individual rights which underlie our system of government are denied, and it is very important that the people of the country should address themselves to the study of their constitutions and the reason for them."

Foreign San Francisco

Photos by James B. Pond



A CHINESE BABY CARRIAGE

Chinatown is San Francisco's most distinctive foreign settlement. Its streets are thronged with quaint foreign types, the strangest of which are the little round-headed children riding pig-a-back on their mothers' shoulders, interested in everything except cameras. They do not like to have their pictures taken.



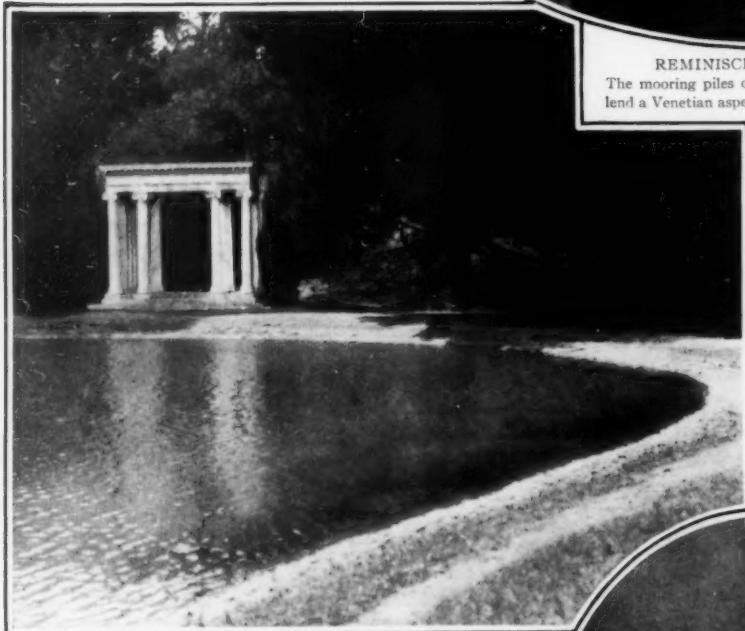
REMINISCENT OF VENICE

The mooring piles of the Italian fishing boats lend a Venetian aspect to Golden Gate sunsets.



ITALIAN FISHERMAN

Very close to the Exposition is located the Italian fishing colony with its fleet of sea-going motor boats. All afternoon the fishermen are busy baiting their traps so that long ere day breaks they may be well clear of the Golden Gate on their way to the fishing grounds far out to sea.



PORTALS OF THE PAST

Beautiful Greek doorway of a mansion that was destroyed by the earthquake now a memorial in Golden Gate Park.



A PICTURESQUE JAPANESE BRIDGE

Japanese gardeners have so skillfully reproduced their home land in Golden Gate Park, it is difficult to imagine one is in America.



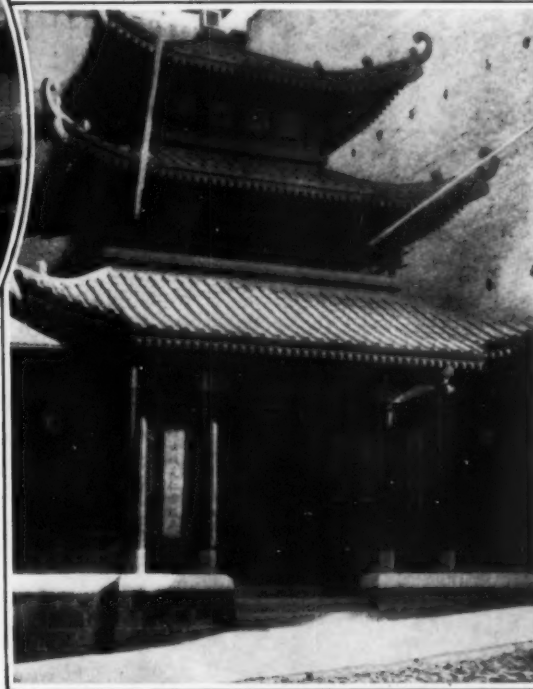
A SHINTO TEMPLE IN THE PARK

The only clue to the location of this glimpse of Japan is to be found in the two American pilgrims seated at its doorway.



SUNSET AND LATEEN SAILS

Although motor boats have become the rule for deep-sea fishing, many of the Italians of San Francisco still cling to their typically national lateen sails for motive power. These rise like huge gull wings against the horizon as the boats start off in the morning. Both boats and sails are made locally by Italian builders.



CHINATOWN'S TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

There are so many subscribers that a section of the directory is printed in Chinese, and the operators speak two languages.

People Talked About



COURTESY EUROPEAN WAR NEWS BUREAU SERVICE
A POSSIBLE KING OF POLAND

The Archduke Charles Stephen, of Austria, is considered the leading possibility for king of Poland if the Kaiser should decide to restore nationality to the Poles. The conquest of Russian Poland has placed all of the former kingdom in the possession of Germany and Austria and has made it possible to carry out the promises of autonomy so liberally made to the Poles early in the war.



WAIN
RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY LEAGUE

The Navy League has awarded a prize to Mrs. Russell Hastings Millward, whose husband is the well-known explorer, for having secured the largest number of new members in two weeks. Mrs. Millward led all competitors with 91 members. The prize was the emblem of the League in gold and platinum, and Mrs. Millward wears it with justifiable pride. The League, of which General Horace Porter is President, has over 10,000 members.



FOOTE & KENDRICK
WILMINGTON'S PRIZE-WINNING BABY

Harrie May Gaddis, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gaddis, of Wilmington, N. C., has been officially pronounced the most nearly perfect of all the babies of that city. She scored 985 points out of a possible thousand at a recent baby show. Her parents are prominent in the city.



REY & STEIN
NEBRASKA'S PRETTIEST GIRL

Popular vote awarded this honor to Miss Opal Crumbliss, of Omaha, and she was accordingly given a free trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She is 17 years old and graduated from the High School last spring. Her father is a prominent merchant of Omaha.



JOHN AR
HIRED TO MAKE WAR ON INSECTS

Don B. Whelan is employed by the state of Michigan to help the farmers fight insect pests. He works in conjunction with the Michigan Agricultural College and when insect ravages of unusual severity are reported from any part of the State he hurries there and takes command of the efforts to check the destruction. He is a graduate of Hillsdale College and has degrees from the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Ohio State University.



COURTESY INCT, NEW
EDITS AND PRINTS HER OWN NEWSPAPER

Miss Idah Pratt recently bought the Redondo Breeze, of Redondo, Calif., and not only owns the paper but writes, edits and prints it. She also solicits the advertising, of which the paper carries a great deal. She can set type, make up forms and, as the picture shows, run the press. She is busy but likes the work and is enthusiastic about the possibilities of newspaper ownership for women.



COURTESY FRANK & MURPHY
WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

The first woman in Kansas to become a candidate for a seat in the national congress is Dr. Eva Harding, of Topeka, who aspires to go to Washington as the Democratic successor of Representative D. R. Anthony. Dr. Harding is unmarried. She is an ardent suffragist and is urging the women of Kansas to take more interest in politics. Kansas is one of the more recent additions to the list of suffrage States.

Behind the Battle Line in France

By KATHERINE GLOVER

THE harvest is ripening in the fields of France, a harvest sown and tended and made ready for reaping by women, little boys and old men. Within earshot of the thundering guns of Soissons and Compiègne these simple peasant people go on with their reaping, while in the very midst of their fruitful fields are visible the remnants of that other harvest of grim sowing—the relentless harvest of battle. On those fields of the Marne, so lately red with slaughter, the summer sun beats down on ripe



WHERE GRAVES ARE SCATTERED AMONG THE WHEAT

A familiar scene in the vicinity of the Marne. The simple wooden cross marks the resting place of 34 French soldiers buried in a common grave.



WOMEN STREET CLEANERS IN CARCASSONE

In villages and cities much of this work is now done by women, and well done, too.

wheat that covers like a comforting canopy lonely white crosses marking the graves of the French soldiers who fell there and sombre black ones over the graves of the Germans. Side by side as far as the eye can reach lie those peaceful, well-tended fields studded with crosses, the one a symbol of courage and quiet industry, and the other a symbol of sacrifice, which tells, as no volumes could, the whole story of France during this hour of struggle.

It is here in these regions that have been swept by the tide of war, on which the receding flood has left its deadly imprint, that one can best measure the temper of the people of France. You come among them expecting to find vituperation; instead you find philosophy. Of this you will meet evidence if you wander down a sun-spattered roadway that takes the peasant folk on their way from Vareddes to Barcy. At the edge of the road you will come upon a cluster of rough mounds with white crosses and black side by side where lie like friendly neighbors in death the bodies of French soldiers and German. Like a watchful sentinel between them stands a sign-post telling passers to respect the tombs of the dead. And on that sign some hand has written in pencil, "Vive la fraternité des peuples!"

And beneath that some one else has written (to translate) "Let us think of the fraternity of nations when there is no longer a question of yielding France."

And yet another has written, "Gloria victoribus!"

That solitary sign-post, keeping watch over the humble graves of soldiers who fell in yesterday's battle, voices with its hurried pencil jottings of passers the philosophy of the very heart of France, "Let us think of the fraternity of nations when there is no longer a question of yielding France."

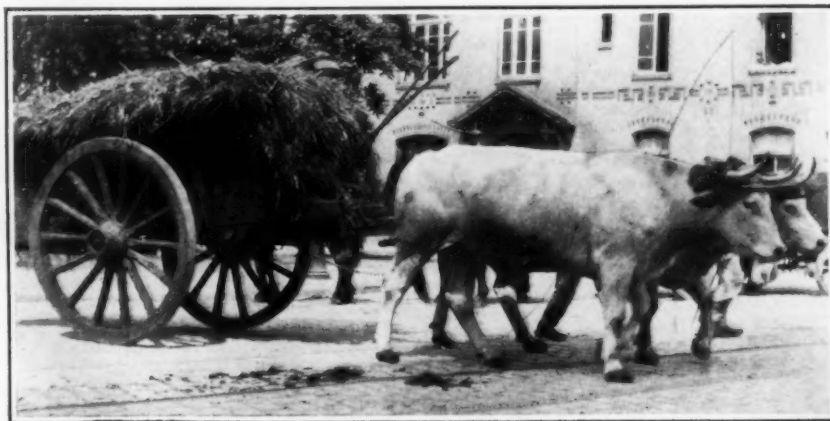
If one goes as far as Mareuil-sur-Ourcq strong winds bring the faint rumbling of the guns from the region of Soissons, a thunder that has sounded without interruption through eleven months. Within ten miles the shells are falling. And yet the fields that link the little villages look as if battles were a dream of past ages. The peasant folk have mended their roofs where shells tore gaping holes and go on their way tending their sheep and minding their ancient little shops.

The villages that lie along the gypsy stream of the Marne

which wanders gayly here and there on its way to join its graver sister, the Seine, are mellow and old. Their houses have weathered red roofs and their streets are straggling and narrow, with quaint dwellings tucked into courtyards, with shops that have been handed down through generations, and an ancient inn where perhaps a king or two has stayed in royalist days. And always with a green, shaded square and a proud, often beautiful, church, with a spire that reaches over the hills, making a sure target for the enemy's guns. Along the peaceful roadways are the stumps of fine old trees, cut down by the whizzing obuses, and every tree trunk bears the imprint of those deadly shells, but the peasants have turned the debris into firewood and it takes an attentive eye to see the marks. Through the fields and along the high-ways are the ant-hill trenches, some of which have been turned into the winding defenses of the newer fortifications in case war ever should turn her footsteps back towards Paris!

On a hilltop near Meaux, the closest point to Paris that the German army reached, already rises the broad stone base of a monument to be erected to "The Defenders of Paris," memorializing that moment which the French consider will be the climax of the war when history sits down to write the record.

In the little ravaged villages the people go on their way busily, quietly. Down the narrow street, as one stands viewing the wrecked walls of a farmhouse, comes a flock of frolicsome lambs scampering hither and thither and



OXEN ARE AN INNOVATION IN PARIS

The scarcity of horses has made it necessary to use cattle for hauling supplies even in the French capital.

taxing the energies of the farmeress in wooden shoes who follows in their wake. She is much too busy with the heavy demands of to-day to pause amid the ruins of yesterday.

In the hamlet of Barcy one comes upon the sturdy old mayor, his weatherbeaten face hidden under a broad-brimmed straw hat. He is conferring earnestly with the school-master in the schoolhouse next to the church. He has forgotten for the time that a few months ago he was left almost single-handed in his village to face the Germans and that through the two days they stayed in the town he changed his duties of mayor to those of stable boy, and was forced to groom the horses of the officers. On the outside of the little church at Barcy is a sign that says, "Closed during the period of restoration." One stands amazed at the courage of rebuilding such a wreck. Every window is shattered, the tower is a riddled shell and within the church is a heaped crumble of ruins with the great bell lying prone.

The women shop-keepers of these villages sit sewing on shirts for their men at the front as they await their casual customers. They have brought order back to their stock

which lies so neatly on the shelves, an order that hardly seemed possible to some of them when they returned after the chaos of the invasion.

One *marchande* of Mareuil who sells clothing in the neatest of tiny shops has perhaps in her mind as she serves her village customers the heaped debris that greeted her when she returned on the heels of the Germans' retreat. All that had not been taken from her stock of cotton dresses, peasant caps and aprons, children's smocks and hats was piled in a dirty heap on the floor, tramped on and slashed with sabres. Only one shelf was left intact with a row of boys' caps, the little round *polos* which she had sold to the small villagers through two generations. Madame la

Marchande had a moment's flickering happiness when she saw them. She went to her shelves to lift them tenderly, and one by one they fell to bits, slashed by sharp German sabres, yet cunningly left to deceive the keeper of the shop.

Helping to mend and restore their battered walls, to put new red tiles in place of the old weathered ones which the enemy's guns tore away, and strengthening the arms of the women and the old men who plant and garner in the fields are a few Belgian refugees taken hospitably into their midst, with now and then a wounded soldier or two unable to return to the invaded territory where their families are.

Many of the near and dear of these villagers are expatriated and made prisoners, and each day they give anew of their sons and husbands to the defense of the country. But with every fresh blow from the hand of fate they lift their bowed heads and go back to their humble tasks, murmuring, "It is for France."

The little boys scribble on fences and gate-posts, "Vive la France," and the words find response in every peasant's heart. With that as a watchword have their sons, bred to the harvesting of crops in serene fields, gone forth to fight, with no hate in their hearts nor glorying in mere battle, but with arms strengthened with the need of winning back peace to their fields and villages. And so fortified, they fight with an unbroken courage and a fire that never has been surpassed in history.

When the enemy is driven back and those ravaged villages and plundered fields once more are free under the tri-color then will the people of this gallant land turn to the task of rebuilding; and then will they be ready to write on all the sign-posts that keep watch over the graves of their countless fallen sons, as on that one near the Marne, "Vive la fraternité des peuples."

In years to come tourists will swarm to the scene of that battle which first awoke the world to a realization of the war that is shaking the civilization of Europe, but as yet it is neither old enough nor new enough, and tourists, if there are any, seek fresher scenes of conflict. It is only those who have a moment for reflection who come to these little farming villages of the Marne to read the symbol of the spirit of France in their unruffled industry under the very nose of war.



MARKING THE HIGH TIDE OF GERMAN INVASION
Monument under construction in memory of the French soldiers who fell in the defense of Paris.

British Women Demand Part in War

By JAMES H. HARE, Special War Photographer for LESLIE'S



WOMEN'S PARADE PASSING TRAFALGAR SQUARE IN THE RAIN

The weather could not have been worse, but 40,000 women marched four miles through the streets of London to demonstrate their eagerness to participate in the defense of their country, not by sharing in military glories but by hard toil in factories.

"FOR men must fight and women must work" is the way they have brought up to date Kingsley's famous phrase here in England, as was shown by one of the banners carried in the great procession that paraded through the streets of London to the office of the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd-George, where they demanded that they be given their part in the defense of Britain. It did not matter that the rain fell cold and wind-blown. The women marched pluckily through the sloppy streets with the redoubtable Mrs. Pankhurst at their head. For these were, for the greater part, the very women who a year ago were smashing windows and wrecking letter boxes as a means to get the vote. Now they want to be mustered into the work of making war munitions so as to allow able-bodied men who are doing that work a chance to go to the front and use the munitions.

Last year London mobs were storming the meetings held by these women; but to-day they are received with the greatest respect. People seem impressed with the correctness of it all. In spite of the wind and rain it was not a mournful parade. Naturally some of the artistic features suffered, but the spirits of the 40,000 marchers were not dampened in the least.

I was both interested and amused by the inscriptions on the banners. "Deeds, not Words!" one read. Another proclaimed that "A Bullet Made by a Wife May Save a Husband's Life." All struck the same note—a desire to

help in the crisis that the average Englishman is becoming convinced is really upon him. Tables were placed along the route where women spectators were urged to register for war work. Those who signed pledged themselves to accept work in munitions factories after being trained for it.

Londoners thought that the pageantry effects of the parade were spectacular, and they really were striking and attractive; but they could not compare with those of the Women's parade in Washington just before President Wilson's inauguration.

Mr. Lloyd-George paid a compliment to the women and congratulated them on their latest form of organization;



RUSSIA AND POLAND

Striking figures in the pageant that headed the woman's parade.



POOR BELGIUM

This woman marched four miles in her bare feet, because her sandals wouldn't stay on.



FLAGS OF ALL THE ALLIES

A young woman of remarkable beauty headed the pageant with a whole sheaf of banners, and was loudly applauded along the line of march.



SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Two beautiful girls dressed in the peasant costumes represented the fighting Serbs.

although he really did not need any proof of their ability in that line as he had already had ample experience of the efficiency of their organizing talents. He agreed to the proposal to utilize the services of everybody who is willing to work and to do all in his power to overcome the prejudice on the part of the unions against the employment of women in certain trades. There are, he said,

the war, and registered it as his opinion that a victory without their assistance would be a tardy one, and that a victory that tarried would be one whose footprints were footprints of blood.

After that Mrs. Pankhurst called for three cheers for Lloyd-George, and there were more cheers for the army and the navy and everybody sang "God Save the King"; all of which made a very pretty and thrilling effect.

500,000 women in Germany to-day turning out munitions. He agreed with the leaders of the demonstration that women should be paid for piece work at the same rate as men and for time work at a fair price. As all factories producing munitions are going to be placed under governmental control, sweating by private employers will be eliminated.

The eloquent Minister of Munitions concluded the short address, which he made from a little specially constructed platform in the gardens of his offices overlooking Victoria Embankment, by saying that the women of Great Britain can help enormously in the conduct of

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



ERIE DEVASTATED BY FLOOD

The city of Erie, Pa., was swept by a flood due to a cloudburst on August 3d and many people lost their lives. Upwards of 30 bodies have been recovered from the debris and many people whose homes were swept away are missing. The property loss is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Mill Creek, a small stream flowing through the city, was transformed into a torrent by the cloudburst and swept away many dwellings along its banks. Its waters also spread over a large part of the city. The citizens of Erie have raised a fund for the relief of the sufferers. The upper picture shows a view of French Street, where many of the victims were drowned. The lower is of a street car swept away by the rush of water.



GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLING A MERCHANT VESSEL WITH DECK GUNS

Recently the larger German submarines have been destroying merchant ships by gun fire, thus saving the expensive torpedoes. The bigger submersible craft have 14-pound quick-firing guns mounted on the forward deck in such a manner that they can be made to disappear below deck before the craft dives. When

merchant vessels try to escape by flight they are speedily shelled into from British sources that 38 German submarines have been captured them having been taken in huge nets drawn by steam vessels.



FRENCH BATTERIES ADVANCE

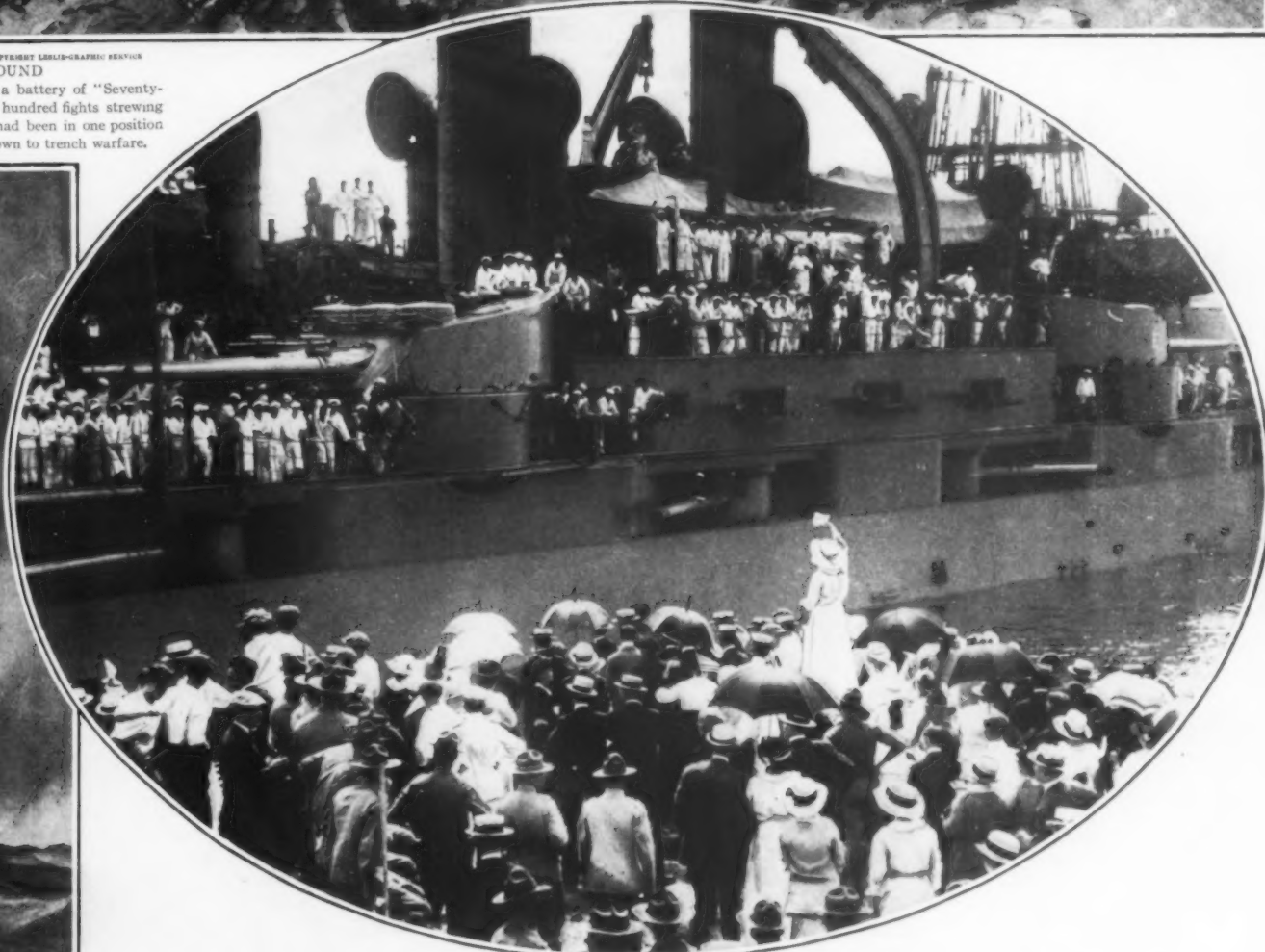
This spirited sketch by C. J. Payne, from material furnished by the French, shows "advancing over shell holes, wrecked barbed wire, and the ground the French took from the Germans after eight months and were practically the first to



BATTERIES ADVANCE OVER CONQUERED GROUND
A battery of "Seventy-fives," from material supplied by an eyewitness, shows a battery of "Seventy-fives," wrecked barbed wire entanglements and debris of a hundred fights strewn about the Germans around Neuville St. Vast. These guns had been in one position locally the first to advance since the fighting settled down to trench warfare.



readily yielded into submission. It is unofficially reported that the ship has been captured or destroyed by the British, many of the crew were killed.



REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO HAITI

The *Connecticut* leaving League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, with 500 men to reinforce Admiral Caperton, who is in charge of the capital of Haiti, owing to the disorders that have prevented the establishment of any stable government in the black republic. United States forces were landed after the president had been assassinated and foreigners were in great peril.

In a skirmish with revolutionists two American bluejackets were killed, and reinforcements were at once sent to the Admiral at Port-au-Prince. The United States will probably have to remain in control of Haiti for some time as the natives have not shown any haste in forming a responsible government, and the national finances are in bad condition.

Paradise for the Automobile Tourist

By C. T. CONOVER

ON June 17th a letter was carried to the mayor of Seattle from the mayor of Chicago in 97 hours by automobile via the new National Parks Highway, a distance of 2,350 miles. Two weeks later when the work over the Snoqualmie Pass was completed an hour or more could easily have been clipped off the time. The world probably offers no other automobile tour of equal length of ever-changing interest through wonderland and with good hotel accommodations and water throughout. Leading through the beautiful lake regions of Wisconsin and the wheat fields of Minnesota and North Dakota, the route continues through the picturesque Bad Lands of the latter state and the varied scenery of Montana with an atmosphere like wine, on through the Rockies at 6,950 feet elevation and the Bitter Roots and the Lake country of Northern Idaho, through the orchards and wheat fields of Eastern Washington across the Cascades via the wonderful new Snoqualmie Pass route, opened July 1, 1915, elevation 3,001 feet, and down to tide water at Seattle.

From Seattle radiates a wonderful system of fine scenic highways, with towering snow-clad peaks, beautiful lakes, the shores of Puget Sound and the big Pacific and primitive forests alternating. The tour should embrace Vancouver Island, and include a return by ferry



MIRROR LAKE AND MT. RAINIER

Viewed from Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, at an elevation of 5,300 feet the mountain is most impressive. A small portion of the glacier system is shown. Mt. Rainier has more glaciers than the whole of the Swiss Alps.



ON THE ROAD TO TACOMA

A beautiful drive runs between Mt. Rainier National Park and the delightful city of Tacoma.

to Vancouver, B. C., thence via Bellingham and other American cities near the border line, with Mount Baker in view for hours, back to Seattle and, if desired, by the Pacific highway through the charming cities of Tacoma and Portland, along the lordly Columbia, through the fertile Willamette and Rogue river valleys, across the Siskiyou, past Mt. Shasta and so on down the Sacramento valley to San Francisco.

The outstanding features of the trans-continental trip are Yellowstone National Park, combining in its borders probably the most unique and fascinating collection of natural phenomena and scenic attractions in the world, Glacier National Park, where a week or a month may be spent amidst scenery that will charm the soul, the beautiful Puget Sound country and Mt. Rainier National Park, embracing the most majestic single scenic feature in the United States proper.



GAINING THE HIGHER LEVELS

A vista of the peak from the government road to Nisqually Glacier. The timber is stunted on account of the altitude.



FINE FOR COASTING

The 14-mile downward trip from Camp of the Clouds to Longmire's can be made with power off. Much of the road is hung on the edge of a gigantic cliff. The road is easy of ascent as the grades are not excessive anywhere.

Mt. Rainier is 14,408 feet high, the highest peak in the Union outside of Alaska, excepting only Mount Whitney in California, which surpasses it by 93 feet. Outside of the Himalayas, however, no peak equals it in graceful beauty and majestic grandeur. It stands isolated from the main range and as seen from sea level it affords a spectacle unequalled in America.

The run from Seattle to the National Park Inn, well within the limits of the park and practically at the very base of the mountain, is 100 miles, largely over surfaced boulevards. In the park proper the government has completed a road probably without a parallel from a scenic and engineering standpoint. It begins at the park entrance, runs thence by constant windings through virgin forests and across mountain torrents six and one-half miles to Longmire Springs. Thence the road continues nearly six miles to Nisqually glacier, and eight miles further past Narada Falls, and through Paradise valley to the Camp of the Clouds, at an elevation of 5,947 feet.

Although from the inn at an elevation of 2,761 feet one has climbed nearly 3,200 feet in fourteen miles to the Camp of the Clouds, it has all been done easily on the first speed.

Contests in Life Saving

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

PREPARATIONS are being made to hold in San Francisco a great national demonstration in the saving of human life and in alleviating the sufferings of those who are injured in the pursuits of peaceful industry. The third national mine safety meet, in behalf of the army of more than a million miners, is to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, September 23 and 24, under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, the American Mine Safety Association and the California Metal Producers Association. During that week, the American institute of Mining Engineers, an organization of 5,000 members, and the American Mining Congress, a national body of several thousand members, will hold their annual meetings at the exposition and will join in the safety demonstration, which promises to have as spectators the largest gathering of mining men ever assembled in the United States.

It is expected that more than fifty teams of miners from all over the United States, trained in rescue and first-aid work, will be present to compete in several events. Gold medals are to be awarded by the American Mine Safety Association for interstate supremacy in rescue and first-aid work and silver and bronze medals by the American Red Cross Society to teams that make creditable showings. In addition there will be special medals and prizes to be competed for by groups of states, the Rocky Mountain states, the Pacific Coast states, and the Southern states.

Already miners all over the country are preparing for the great national meet. Both rescue and first-aid teams are in training in many mining communities and certain states and groups of states are holding elimination contests so that they



EQUIPPED FOR ENTERING MINES

This oxygen apparatus protects rescuers from the poisonous gases that are always present after mine explosions.

may be represented at San Francisco by the strongest possible teams. Six Southwestern states, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, have already held state meets and they are now preparing to hold an interstate meet in Kansas City the latter part of this month. The Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association is managing this interstate meet and expects to have 10,000 persons present. The winning team at Kansas City is to be given \$1,000 as a prize to defray its expenses to San Francisco and return.



RESCUE PARTY READY FOR WORK

The men are all fitted out with oxygen breathing apparatus and safety lamps. They are members of the Bureau of Mines of the Federal government.



A MINE RESCUE CAR FULLY EQUIPPED

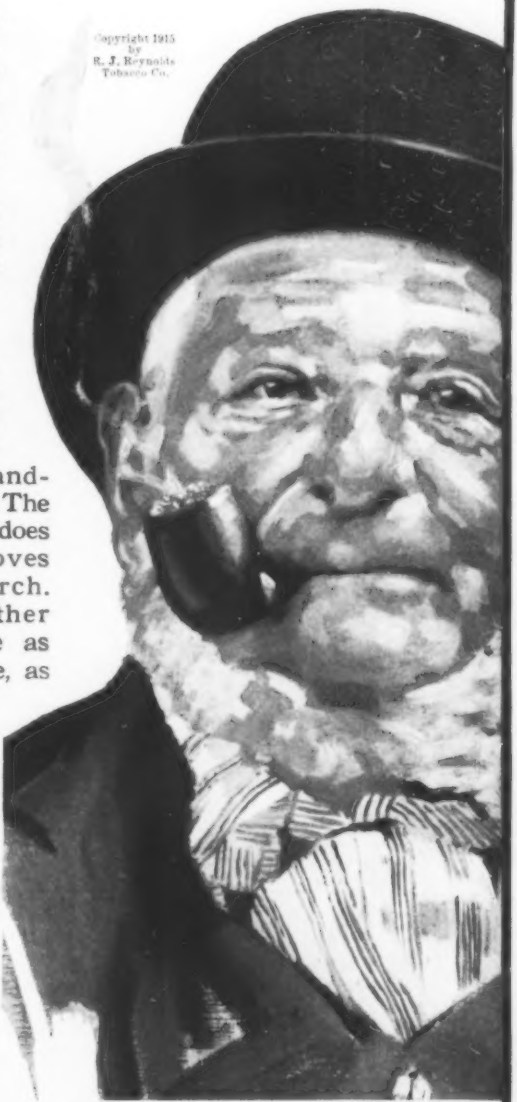
The Bureau of Mines maintains several of these cars, which can be hurried to the scene of a disaster and furnish all the equipment needed for any kind of rescue work.

"P. A." spells "tobacco" all over the world!

When you see men tilting tidy red tins or toppy red bags of Prince Albert into favorite old jimmies or into "papers" you know these smokers are plumb set for keeps—with Prince Albert.

Gentlemen, P. A.'s the brand that has doubled the joy of pipe smoking and hand-rolled cigarettes! The patented process does that—and removes the bite and parch. You, or any other man, can smoke as often as you like, as long as you like and as hard as you like. Prince Albert can't bite and can't parch.

Men in all walks of life go after Prince Albert like it was their middle name! Fact is, men all over the world are so fond of the national joy smoke that if they were asked to spell "tobacco" they'd answer, "P. A.," because



Here's the latest member of the "Old Time Jimmy Piper's" Club. It's a fine likeness of John E. Bach, 101 years old, of Newark, N. J. He has been a pipe smoker for 80 years. Mr. Bach, who enjoys his smokes every day, gives this idea of a long life: "Smoke all you want, eat all you want, sleep all you want—and don't worry!"

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

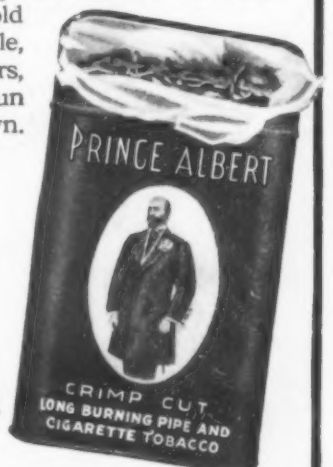
sure does stand for "tobacco" in modern U. S. language wherever you camp.

Just stand up, please, and be game enough to risk five cents for a toppy red bag of Prince Albert—or ten cents for a tidy red tin. You'll certainly admit the corn that P. A.'s joy'usly good.

And when you've tested P. A. any way you like—you'll go to it as a hungry boy travels for an after-school snack! So dig your old jimmy pipe out of the rafterhole, or hunt up your makin's papers, for you've some mighty good fun coming your way before sun-down.

Prince Albert is sold everywhere you happen to drop in. The toppy red bag at 5c is particularly attractive to cigarette rollers. It's so handy, and it's protected with three wrappings to keep all the goodness in. Then there's the tidy red tin, 10c; and handsome tin pound and half-pound humidors. Also, the fine pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that makes an ideal vacation companion. Get the hunch?

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The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

MOST persons who read of the very large salaries paid certain stars of ball-dom and of the startling sums given by major league club owners in exchange for players who have achieved distinctive reputations or who give promise of becoming performers far above the ordinary, imagine that from the beginning to the end of their active days on the diamond, everything is a pathway of roses for the men who become famous as participants in the national pastime.

Nothing could be further from the real facts, for not once in a hundred times does a ball tosser achieve distinction without fighting, and fighting hard for it; and even after he has won his spurs and been generally hailed as a genuine star, he must continue to battle constantly to hold fast to his honors. The rise of Eddie Collins, for several seasons one of Connie Mack's "\$100,000 infield" and who, more recently has been assisting Clarence Rowland to make the White Sox a pennant contending outfit, is a case in point. Some years ago, when Collins was merely a bush league performer, he went to John J. McGraw and fairly begged him for a chance to play with the Giants. After a time the manager of the New York team permitted him to display his baseball ability at morning practice, but he was not particularly taken with the efforts of the youth and told him he could not use him. Eddie next went to Clark Griffith, then manager of the Yankees, and asked for an opportunity to play with that club, but the "Old Fox," having heard that the youth had been turned down by McGraw, refused to listen to his pleas.

Collins did not lose his nerve in consequence of these rebuffs, but returned to the "tall grass" and continued to play the game as well as he knew how until he was discovered and signed by Mack. 'Tis generally understood that when Comiskey purchased Collins to strengthen his Chicago outfit, he paid the Athletics \$50,000 for his contract, and also increased the player's stipend in proportion. So you see, while Eddie always had the ability to shine as a ball player and is in clover today, he passed through periods of the bitterest disappointment before he fought his way to a place among baseball's elite. And his case is but one of hundreds.

Questions and Answers

- Q: Is talk cheap?
A: Not since President Tener began fining the players \$100 when they "sass" the umpires.
- Q: Do you play golf?
A: No, have no desire to learn to use "cuss words."
- Q: Is Alexander in a class with Walter Johnson?
A: Not now, but some day he is bound to drift back.
- Q: Why are they called the Dodgers?
A: Some say it's because of their ability to dodge the winning of games when on the road.
- Q: Do you consider the Athletics consistent ball players?
A: Surely. If they cannot be at one end of the league, they will try hard to be at the other.
- Q: Will it be Alexander against Faber or Alexander against Wood in the first game of the coming World's series?
A: Can't say. But it's a cinch it won't be Lear against Wyckoff.
- Q: Are there any good umpires to be found today?
A: Oh, yes. In the same places where you find the good Indians.

Big Show Patter

If, as 'tis said, distance lends enchantment to the view, the Reds, no doubt, are enjoying their peek at the 1915 bunting.—The umpire smiled. He had dreamed that Johnny Evers caught a cold and became so hoarse that he could argue only in whispers.—Raiding minor leagues but poorly equipped with funds and taking their best players may be the Fed's idea of true sportsmanship, but it evidently has failed to appeal to the "fans" in that light, considering the average poor attendances at the

independents' ball parks.—With Herzog protesting in German, Mollwitz kicking in Hungarian and Olson objecting in Swedish, the umpire who makes a poor decision in Cincinnati is in for a merry little time.—

In spite of its natural strength, the Cub outfit has played with less intelligence this season than almost any team in the big show.—The first time a base was stolen by sliding head first occurred at the Capitoline ground, Brooklyn, in 1855. Eddie Cuthbert, of the Keystone club, of Philadelphia, stole third base in this manner in a game with the Athletics.

—Ban Johnson is one of ball-dom's best little humorists. He proved this when he stated that "the umpiring in the American League, like Caesar's wife, is above suspicion."—The big war still is on and the Quakers continue their drive toward Pen-nantville.—Heinie Zimmerman's troubles would indicate that the umpires have decided to sever diplomatic relations

with the Germans.—Jack Ness received unstinted praise for making at least one hit in each of forty-nine consecutive games, but you should hear the things the managers say about the players who go through an almost equal number of contests without making a single safety.—After Evers's many run-ins with the umpires this season one is convinced that all he lacks to put him in a class with Jess Willard is weight.—Get ready to do your world's series shopping early.—Philadelphia permitted the Liberty Bell to go to San Francisco, but you bet it kept a tight hold on Alexander.—Anxious fan wants to know "if it is true that Cobb once failed to make a hit in an entire month." Why certainly, on several occasions. But the months have been between the middle of October and the beginning of the following spring.

Over the Plate

Honus Wagner received considerable publicity recently when he made his 100th home run. Nothing, however, was said at the time about its being his first four-sack clout this season.—The Browns have signed a twirler named Koob. Now watch the baseball jinglers begin rhyming it with boob.—Benny Kauff, sensational and temperamental outfielder of the Brookfeds, who made two unsuccessful attempts to jump to the Giants, is suing the latter outfit for a \$5,000 bonus promised him if he played under McGraw. Inasmuch as Benny had a contract with the Brooklyn team, which the baseball authorities have decided is binding, when he signed the second document, his chance of collecting that bonus appears about as good to the fellow on the fence as a boom in fur overcoats at the tropics.—The writer who started the yarn that President Johnson contemplated chasing the "Georgia Peach" out of the American organization would have displayed better judgment had he selected some less corpulent gentleman to do the chasing this hot weather.—If there are any college

players who haven't been gathered in by McGraw, Rickey or Mack, they must have been in hiding.—The day after Mrs. Johnson presented the great pitcher with a son and heir, Walter engaged in a pitching duel against Ray Caldwell at New York and was thoroughly thrashed. Immediately after the battle he hastened to Washington, probably with the intention of preventing Walter Jr. from getting hold of the sporting extras and reading of his down-fall.—Inquirer wants to know whether the 1915 American League race is being run for the purpose of deciding the outfit's best team or to permit Ty Cobb to hang up a lot of new records. You can search me.—Frank Baker, considered among the pastime's greatest sluggers when he performed with the Athletics and who cast his fortunes with the little Delaware County League when he left the Mack forces, is hitting around .235. Either the league has some wonderful pitchers whose light is being hidden from ball-dom at large or J. Franklin has taken a mighty slump with the willow.



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Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

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ALL-AMERICAN WEDNESDAY LUNCHEON AT SHANGHAI

A special feature was the presence of Senator Saulsbury of Delaware and Representatives Edmonds of Pennsylvania and Britten of Illinois, who were on a tour of the China coast. The all-American luncheons were organized by Consul-General Sammons for the purpose of bringing resident and visiting Americans together, and have proved very valuable in advancing American trade and prestige. Such movements have great influence in the development of export trade.

CHINA is the largest and the youngest republic in the world. It contains 24 per cent. of the earth's population, with an area of 4,300,000 square miles; or in other words it is as large as the United States, Porto Rico, Panama, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Germany, France and Italy combined. The population is densest in the immediate neighborhood of the three largest rivers, namely, the Yangtze, the Huang-ho, and the Si-Kiang, but away from these districts there is ample room for millions more to live in comfort.

Owing to its many different peoples China has no common language but many different dialects. It is as impossible for the Chinaman from the north to understand the Chinaman from the south as it is for us to converse with an Esquimaux. English, however, is generally spoken by business men, especially along the sea-coast and in the larger cities of the interior.

I mention these things in detail because each one should be taken into consideration and given full value by any one contemplating a business campaign in this big country. For example it would be foolish to advertise a product throughout the land in any one dialect, while it would be judicious to publish announcements in certain localities in the prevailing idiom. The 65 per cent. of the Chinese who cannot read or write, but are potential possibilities as purchasers, should not be ignored and the question of how to reach them should be carefully studied. One enterprising salesman who was introducing an American patent medicine accomplished his purpose by having a well-known local native doctor, who was also a petty official, go with him into the densely populated native towns and make a talk to the assembled citizens in their own tongue, calling attention to the shape of the bottle, the color of the wrapper and the picture thereon. He told them what diseases it would cure and in support of his statements displayed and read large testimonials, written on red paper, and signed by well-known local public officials stating that they had been benefited by its use. To attract a crowd a Chinese orchestra accompanied them mounted on gaily caparisoned horses. This was the best way to present this medicine and it has since developed into a great seller.

The honesty of the Chinese merchant is proverbial. His word is his bond. The reputation of the business men for square dealing is without a parallel in the world of trade. A Chinaman will live up to the letter of an agreement if he loses money by so doing. He has, however, his ideas of doing things and his peculiar ways of accomplishing his purpose that may seem odd to our western notions. It is a good trade motto to give the customer what he wants and in no other place in the world is the truthfulness of this adage more apparent. If the prospective buyer tells you to alter your article "so fashion," indicating the change he wants made, comply with his

request without argument. He knows his customers, their needs and what will make an article attractive and salable to them better than you. His process of thinking is as different from yours as night is from day, but it is adapted to the race of which he is a part and from whom he makes his living. Let me make offer an illustration.

In the European quarter of Shanghai they were putting in a macadam road. The street was torn up and barricaded in the usual way. A sign about one foot high by two feet long bore this inscription: "Look out for the Steam Roller." My Chinese companion, a leading merchant, burst into a loud laugh when he saw the notice and pointing to it with one hand and the noisy, puffing, rattling steam roller with the other said: "If man can't see that volcanic mountain of excited steam roller, how in the world can he see a little sign?" And then he added retrospectively: "You foreigners have such peculiar ways!"

China is by far the biggest cotton buyer of the world. But the demand has been for a certain width and texture of goods and because our manufacturers have not seen fit to conform to these requirements this trade has gone elsewhere. The total value of her purchases in this line alone last year amounted to \$135,000,000 and the bulk of the trade is controlled by England, Japan being second.

The quick changes of China are wonderful. In 1913 she consumed over \$30,000,000 worth of opium. By governmental decree the use of this drug after 1917 is prohibited. Already the consumption has decreased 75 per cent. This means that a nation is being regenerated—that it will have \$30,000,000 more a year to spend for luxuries or necessities. The Chinese are like other people. When they abandon a habit they take on a substitute. With the disappearance of opium the cigarette and cigar arrived to take its place. Last year 9,300,000,000 cigarettes valued at \$13,000,000 and 50,000,000 cigars were smoked.

In 1914 China exported \$77,000,000 worth of silk, \$26,000,000 worth of tea, skins and furs to the value of \$19,000,000, tin amounting to \$9,000,000, and medicinal roots and plants such as aniseed, cassia, licorice, musk, nutgalls, essential oils and rhubarb to the extent of \$7,000,000. She spent \$4,000,000 for woolens, \$14,000,000 for iron and steel, \$12,000,000 for other metals, \$6,000,000 for arms and ammunition, \$4,000,000 for beer and light wines, practically all from Germany, \$7,000,000 for drugs and patent medicines, \$10,000,000 for paints and varnishes, \$8,000,000 for machinery and tools, \$3,000,000 for railways and rolling stock, \$2,000,000 for white cotton socks, \$2,000,000 for electrical equipment, \$9,000,000 for flour, \$3,000,000 for bran, \$6,000,000 for shoes, \$2,000,000 for lamps, \$2,000,000 for umbrellas, \$30,000,000 for sugar, \$3,000,000 for soap—and Europe supplied nearly 85 per cent. of the total.

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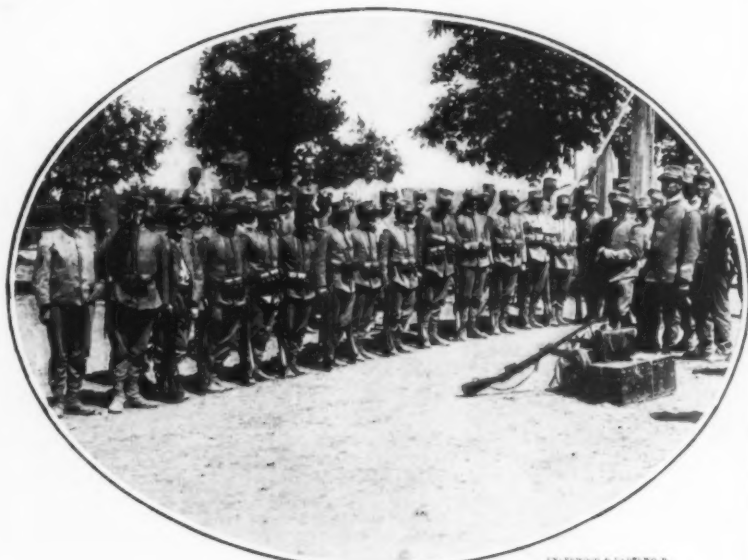
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Lessons of a Year of War

By MARTIN MARSHALL



ROLL CALL AFTER THE BATTLE

Italian troops mustered after participating in one of the desperate encounters along the Austrian border. It is said that the bloodiest battles of the Great War have been fought in the vicinity of the River Isonzo. The Italian War Office does not allow details to be given out.

THE Great War is one year old on the day that this is written and many and bitter are the lessons that the world has relearned during the past twelve months. Relearned, because war is as old as mankind, and its consequences should be familiar to every human being who can read history. Each generation, however, must learn for itself and to-day we are shocked and amazed by horrors that were familiar to our forefathers in the days of Napoleon and Cromwell and Caesar and Alexander and Joshua.

One of the things that has been impressed upon us is that human nature is unchanged and unchangeable. Men to-day are just as brave and just as cruel and just as fond of that great game called war as they were in any past era. The horrors of Belgium and the Champagne and East Prussia and Galicia and Russian Poland and Serbia are greater than those of the past only in proportion to the greater areas and numbers of people involved. The heroism of soldiers who give their lives for a national ideal is just as intense as it was in the days of Leonidas. Therefore we may put aside as vain and foolish all hopes that this war will be the last one because it is so terrible.

Another thing that we have had impressed upon us is that as the means of offense are developed by mechanical advance the means of defense pretty well keep pace. War is bloody business to-day, but it was bloody yesterday and ten thousand years ago, and where battalions are annihilated now by shells and machine guns armies were formerly destroyed by the sword and spear. If twenty million men had been arrayed against each other in the days of Caesar the casualties at the end of the year would have been vastly more than the five millions at which conservative authorities estimate the European losses. And the casualties would have been principally killed.

War has progressed enormously in the matter of money cost. The high cost of living is as nothing compared with the high cost of getting killed by modern weapons. The development of military science may make war so costly as to be practically impossible. If Frederick the Great, who fought most of Europe for seven years on the unassisted revenues of his comparatively petty kingdom of Prussia, could see the money his successor, the Kaiser, is spending, he would turn pacifist—for Frederick was a frugal soul.

It is for military men to say what purely technical lessons the first year of war has taught us, but a few salient facts stand out so plainly that even the lay mind can grasp them. First, artillery has increased enormously in importance, while cavalry has declined, not, perhaps, in ratio, but still markedly. The pick and spade have assumed a prominence that would have been thought impossible twelve months ago. The facility with which soldiers under fire burrow into the ground has caused a decline in the value of shrapnel and a corresponding enhancement of high explosive shells, with which the entrenched men may be blasted out of the earth.

The dirigible has proven the biggest bluff of all the new inventions of war.

The aeroplane, on the other hand, has accomplished even more than was expected of it, and its development has only started. It is the aeroplane that has reduced the usefulness of cavalry, for the flying machine instead of the mounted soldier is now the eyes of the army, and thanks to its watchful capabilities the secret movement of masses of troops is ordinarily an impossibility. So far the aeroplane has not proved a formidable weapon of offense. Its possibilities in this direction may be developed with the advent of the more powerful machines that all the nations are now building. Strangely enough the Russians, who, on the whole, are deficient in aviation equipment, were the first to perfect a giant heavier-than-air machine. The Sikorsky bi-plane will carry a dozen men, but the Germans are now building a tri-plane that will carry twice as many.

The submarine, on the whole, has proved a disappointment, although it is a very potent source of terror. For the moment its offensive abilities have not been offset by defensive plans, but it is rumored that the British admiralty now has in hand ideas that will soon deprive the submarine of much of its effectiveness against warships. It must always be a menace to mercantile shipping if used ruthlessly. If the promised submarine cruisers are evolved, undersea craft will be of increased importance. At present, however, submarines, like aircraft, are merely important auxiliaries. Of themselves they can not win wars nor provide for the occupation of enemy territory. Neither is of any value against fortified places. Men of training and morale and guns of range and weight are now, as formerly, the determining factors in war.

One lesson this war has brought home, and that is the advantage of preparedness. "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just," sang the bard, to which the inimitable Josh Billings added, "But four times he who gets his blow in fust." Placing blows first is a matter of two things, preparation in advance and superior mobility. Motors have vastly increased the mobility of armies, and may, perhaps, be placed at the head of all modern inventions for the increase of military efficiency. In this war the use of strategic railways has been of incalculable value to Germany, who has been at least equal to the best of her adversaries in the use of the motor driven conveyances. But strategic railways are not built in a day, and belong to the long list of things that go to make up military preparedness.

Germany alone, of all the nations, appreciated fully what it meant to be wholly prepared for war, and it was this knowledge that gave her the confidence to fight half the world. It is the advantage that she enjoyed through being ready that gave her the richest part of France, all of Belgium and great stretches of Poland. It is these possessions that to-day hearten her to continue the struggle against enemies vastly richer and four times as numerous as herself and her allies. France was her only rival in preparedness, and it took France six months to catch up. Great Britain to-day is not so well prepared for war as Germany was a year ago. Russia never will be. Herein lies a lesson for all who are willing to learn.



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STATESMEN BANKERS OF EAST AND WEST

United States Senator John W. Weeks (Rep.) of Massachusetts (at left) and United States Senator William Alden Smith (Rep.) of Michigan. The two senators were photographed in front of the Union Station at Grand Rapids, Mich. Senator Smith's home town, where Senator Weeks, who is a banker, addressed the Michigan Bankers' Association, of which Senator Smith is a member. Both men have been mentioned as Presidential possibilities. They are the best of friends.



Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDG Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

IT IS refreshing to find business men of this country organizing for self-protection and advancement. Never before in all our history have we had so many Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Associations of Manufacturers. They have taken a leaf out of the hand-book of the few prominent well-fed and well-paid labor leaders who pretend that they control the labor vote and who have impressed, with extraordinary skill, their importance upon the vote-seeking leaders of both political parties.

Every one knows that the votes of the workingmen of this country cannot be and are not delivered by two or three or a dozen leaders, but that the workingmen are as independent at the polls as the business men, the bankers and any others. But it is easy to scare the political leaders. That they have been scared is shown by the legislation which they have tolerated, some of it so impracticable, unnecessary and burdensome that its repeal has promptly been demanded.

The recent decision of Judge Buffington in the Federal District Court against the government in the Steel Corporation case was welcomed with delight by business men and workingmen alike. Everybody is pleased. Nobody asked for the disruption of the Steel Corporation. Nobody wants it. Nobody has asked for the disruption of the Corn Products Company, the American Can or the American Sugar Company, yet the government is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to "bust" these companies because they are big.

If they were brutal, if they were increasing prices, if they were restraining trade, everybody would be demanding that they should be assailed vigorously and dismembered if necessary. The verdict in the Steel Corporation case will be wide-reaching. I note that James A. Campbell, himself a self-made man, now President of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, a competitor of the Steel Corporation, lately paid his tribute of respect to the latter, saying it has done much to develop new markets and to perfect new processes which would have been beyond the financial abilities of a smaller concern.

If the government's suits against the other companies to which I refer fail, as I hope they will and as many believe they certainly must, prosperity will receive a new impetus all along the line and every shop and factory will feel a new impulse. Capital will seek new investment and high wages and full pay-envelopes and dinner pails will be assured.

The pathway of business enterprise in this country during the past few years has been stony. Business men themselves have been too apathetic or timid to make the vigorous resistance that would have warded

off vicious blows. Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, said in a recent speech before the American Iron and Steel Institute that business men have been hampered in their struggles for their rights by the consciousness that a small proportion of them had not lived up "to the standards of propriety."

But a change has taken place in the situation. A great majority of business men have been honest and decent and of late there have been little of the old causes of complaint. The time has now come when the business man, even though he represents large interests, may express himself freely on all questions that affect him. Judge Gary said that the back of business had almost been broken by unnecessary burdens. Business prosperity had received a setback because of "undue, ill-considered or unjustifiable assaults made by Government agencies or because of the erroneous and unwise policy of different branches or departments of government."

It was not necessary to raise a disturbing clamor over cases of offenders against proper business methods. Firm and friendly admonition would have sufficed to bring about reform of abuses. While business men should be circumspect in the management of their affairs, they should insist that the government co-operate in a friendly spirit with business interests, with the object of increasing production and commerce and restoring prosperous times. The people now demand this attitude on the part of the government. With the new popular tide thus turning in their favor, business men may hopefully seek to exert their proper influence in public affairs.

Recalling the panics of the past, going back to the terrible stress of the times of 1877 and 1885, down to the later breaks which many of us well remember, we must also recall that every panic in due time was followed by a bull market that swung the prices of stocks far beyond the figures at which they should reasonably sell.

The slacking up of the wild speculation in "war order" stocks and the broadening of the market under the lead of United States Steel has roused the hope that a more conservative course will henceforth be followed by speculators and investors.

S. Alexandria, Minn.: Northern Pacific's dividends appear secure, and it is an excellent business man's investment at present price.

Fulton: Both Detroit United Railway stock and Philadelphia Company's stock are good business men's investments at the prices you name.

G., Duluth: The Rock Island stock which you quote is that of the holding company, which has just gone into receiver's hands and is insolvent. The stock is practically worthless.

C., Xenia, O.: It is not safe to advise you either to hold or to sell the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division bonds, of the "Frisco" road, until it is known what the reorganizers intend to do with them. Latest advices indicate that only the stock will be assessed, but there may be re-adjustment of the other securities.

B., Kalamazoo, Mich.: Chesapeake & Ohio is now paying no dividends, as it has to meet interest on \$33,000,000 5 per cent notes. More than half of the proceeds of these will be put into improvements. The

(Continued on page 189)

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Accepted by U. S. Government as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. Instead of 2% Postal Bank interest, these bonds pay you 4 to 6% We handle nothing but the solid securities. Write for booklet E, "Bonds of Our Country"—FREE

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IF you are thinking of buying any motor-driven vehicle, but are in doubt as to what particular type is best suited for your needs, or if you desire to obtain greater mileage from your tires, not only will the proper size for your car be suggested, but the pressure to which the different sizes should be inflated will be advised as well, by addressing H. W. Slauson, M. E., Editor of LESLIE'S Motor Department, who will give you unbiased information that may help to solve these problems.

This service is offered to LESLIE'S readers without any charge or obligations.

Motor Department
LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 188)

latter will add to the value and efficiency of the road, and it is expected that in time earnings will permit resumption of dividends, but the stock is a long pull.

M., Rogers, Ark.: I cannot give advice regarding promotion of enterprises. Your local bankers should be able to counsel you.

R., Omaha, Neb.: Price Cereal Products Co. is a legitimate enterprise still in the speculative stage and its stock is good only for a long pull.

W. H. F., New York: International Motor Co.'s financial condition is not strong and its stock is not an investment nor an attractive speculation.

F., Newcastle, Ind.: The Missouri-Pacific plan of reorganization proposes to issue new bonds for the convertible first and refunding 5's. These securities will not be assessed and they are a fairly good purchase.

F., New London, Conn.: 1. World Film is a speculation which I do not recommend. 2. Nipissing Mines Co. stock is selling for but little more than its par value, \$5. The property has paid large dividends, but its price indicates it has seen better days.

V., Weehawken, N. J.: Malt Pfd. now selling around 25, pays a 2 per cent. dividend. It is entitled to 6 per cent., but it has never received that and unpaid dividends on it aggregate 26 per cent. It is not a particularly attractive speculation.

G., Glenridge, N. J.: The Houston Oil Co. has immense holdings of timber lands in Texas and Louisiana and also large oil producing properties. The capital stock is \$30,000,000. The preferred stock is paying 6 per cent. The common pays no dividends as yet. There is 54 per cent in arrears to be paid on the preferred.

H., Troy, N. Y.: Corn Products Com. lately began to show activity. Many believe that it will advance in time. Indications are that the company will win in the government suit.

G., Glen Ridge, N. J.: Among moderate-priced stocks having speculative possibilities are: Railroads—Chesapeake & Ohio Com., Western Maryland Com., New York, Ontario & Western, Southern Railway and Seaboard Air Line. Industrials—Corn Products Com., Pierce Oil, California Petroleum, Railway Steel Springs, Republic Steel & Iron, and Colorado Fuel & Iron.

K., Springfield, Mass.: The Submarine Boat Corporation has been organized to take over the Electric Boat Co. and other interests. The new company's capital will be 800,000 shares of stock with no fixed par value. It is said that ten shares of the new stock will be offered in exchange for one share of Electric Boat stock. The new stock has been quoted on the curb at about \$44. The new company will have complete plants.

B., Dagus Mines, Pa.: 1. B. & O. is steadily improving its condition and it is a reasonably safe purchase, especially on any reaction. 2. C. & O. would probably, in time, well reward one who bought it now and could afford to hold it for a long pull. 3. I will not undertake to tell what low-priced stocks will double or quintuple in the next few years. Should the general market have a boom, all the low-priced issues would advance, more or less.

Complaints and Compliments

MR. D. HENRY MONSEES, of Savannah, Ga., thinks we have departed from our motto in advising Christian people to "blacklist" the Sunday movie. "God loves a consistent man," says Mr. Monsees, "and if you are going to preach the gospel, get a church, but if you are going to edit a real, live weekly, then 'let the thinking people rule.'" Mr. Burton Kidd of Pateau, Okla., writes, on the contrary, "I heartily agree with you that church people should 'blacklist' during the week shows which run open doors on Sunday. No better suggestion could be made."

Commending the fairness of LESLIE'S attitude toward the great corporations, Mr. S. Raymond Forkner of Anderson, Ind., writes, "I believe as you do that Big Business should be given a chance to get back on its feet and return to a position to serve the people of this country. The ballot box is the place and election day the time to help put big business on its feet and return prosperity to our nation."

A reader at Spotswood, N. J., says that LESLIE'S is "a paper that sets a man thinking." A reader in Texas City, Texas, writing upon the necessity of this country's being prepared for possible war, says, "An accurate knowledge of the science and the art of war will convince any intelligent, well-balanced mind that a trained army can only be successfully opposed by a trained army, not a trained citizenship."

Mr. George Stark of Hermann, Mo., writes, "Please don't send your anti-German paper to me any more and send it to the cultivated Russians." In the same vein, Mr. George L. Beitner, of Bridgeport, Conn., writes, "I have been a subscriber of LESLIE'S

P. H. N., Cambridge, Mass.: The Tamarack Mining Co.'s capital stock is \$15,000,000. Par \$25. It has paid no dividends since July, 1907. The mines have been operated at a loss since 1908, with the exception of 1912. The mines contain large masses of copper ore and there is talk of consolidating the company with Calumet & Hecla which owns much of the Tamarack stock. At the present price, any possible favorable developments would seem to have been largely discounted.

C., Versailles, Ky.: Some of the stocks in your list are attractive and others not. Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, L. & N. and Anaconda are desirable securities. Canadian Pacific stock is intrinsically valuable, but declined lately owing to fears of reduction in dividend, which did not occur. American Beet Sugar is a fair speculation. C. & O., New Haven and Southern Railway, common and preferred, are looked upon as speculations for a long pull. M., K. & T.'s financial condition is such that it would not be wise to buy its stock at present.

New York, August 12, 1915. JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

Investing while you save in standard stocks and bonds giving a liberal return is the subject of "Booklet 1," "Partial Payment Plan," which will be sent to any applicant free by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

"The Twenty-Payment Plan," under which any listed or unlisted security having a ready market may be bought, is described in a booklet which will be mailed on request by Slatford & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

An easy way for persons of moderate means to invest in stock exchange or curb securities, including Standard Oil stocks, is set forth in "Partial Payment Plan," and "Investor's Guide" (270 pages), and also a market letter, mailed free by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

The wage-earner who would invest as he saves can buy high-grade standard securities in any amount on a small first payment and then by monthly payments. "Booklet No. 30," which may be had of Harris, Winthrop & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, the Rookery, Chicago, and 15 Wall Street, New York, clearly explains this partial payment method.

The opportunities offered to investors and speculators in both stock and commodity markets are fully set forth in a booklet issued by Baruch Brothers, members of the New York Stock, Cotton and Coffee Exchanges, 60 Broadway, New York. Send to them for stock and cotton "Market Observations," on long trends of values, which will be furnished without charge on application, to any of Jasper's readers.

A net income of 6 per cent. is the inducement offered for the purchase of the first mortgage serial bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 dealt in by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall Street, New York. The house has been handling this kind of securities for thirty-three years. Write to it for "Circular No. H-601," giving information about these bonds.

for many years, but the slant you are taking in arousing the American people to go to war with England, I think is most disgusting. If there is going to be war between the two nations, it will certainly be on account of such sheets as yours." Equally vigorous is a letter from Mr. N. I. Lutes of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, protesting against the pro-German attitude of LESLIE'S and declaring, "Surely you cannot hope to hold the business of a British subject in this way."

The Heroic Canal Builders

The man who perishes at work,
Or dies of sun or fever-stroke,
Is not less brave than he who yields
His spirit in the battle-smoke.
So let the tribute of a tear,
And words of praise be not denied
To those who labored in the heat,
And ere they finished, dropped and died,
At Panama.

The glory of a martial death,
A place upon the scroll of Fame,
Was not for them; oblivion
With darkness curtains every name.
But lo! their blood cements the stones,
Their lives, though all unglorified,
Are welded with the waterway;
Not one of them in vain has died,
At Panama.

They followed in the nation's march,
Through burning sun and reeking mire,
Until the deadly fever turned
Their hearts to ice and brains to fire.
The labor of these nameless ones,
From deep to deep shall long abide,
A fitting monument to all,
Who toiled so faithfully, and died,
At Panama.

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Life Insurance Suggestions



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Superintendent of Insurance of New York State.

IT is always pleasant, when a change takes place in the incumbents of high office, to feel assured that the people's interests will not suffer thereby. Such was the case when the Hon. Jesse S. Phillips assumed the office of Superintendent of Insurance of New York State. His advent made certain a continuance of the State's policy of

careful supervision of insurance companies. Mr. Phillips has been a successful lawyer and public man in Steuben County. He is credited with ability and integrity and his fitness for the position is generally conceded. The new superintendent announces that he intends to see that the insurance laws are strictly observed and that the rights of policy holders have just consideration. He will, of course, give the companies fair treatment. His attitude should tend to strengthen public confidence in the already highly regarded life insurance organizations doing business in the Empire state.

M. Tacoma, Wash.: All the leading companies sell annuities. I do not see why you cannot get satisfactory information on the subject from any of them.

P. Christiana, Pa.: The Meridian Life Insurance Co. of Indianapolis is a legal reserve company, founded in 1897. It is not a large concern, but it makes a fairly good report.

E. New York: The Postal Life of New York, the Provident Life & Trust of Philadelphia and the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark are all in good standing and make excellent reports.

A. Douglas, Ariz.: There are larger and stronger companies than the Missouri State Life which was organized in 1892, but it makes a good report. Better not give up your endowment policy.

S. East Rochester, N. Y.: The best kind of a policy for a young man is an endowment one. At your age the premiums are low and you will get a lump sum if you live to the end of the contract term.

F. Dexter, N. Y.: The Pittsburg Life & Trust Co. is the younger and larger company. The Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Binghamton is the older company. Both are as yet in the minor class, but both make good reports.

C. Lebanon, Ore.: The Merchants Life Ins. Co. of Burlington, Ia., was organized in 1894 as an assessment company. Later it secured a license to do business on the old-line basis. This is a good move on its part. I advise you to get out of the assessment system.

Hermit

Leslie's Travel Bureau

(Continued from page 184)

J. F., Washington, D. C.: Bermuda is less than two days' run from New York and is considered as good a summer resort as it is a winter vacation land, the temperature averaging about 75° during July, August and September. Comfortable accommodations can be had from \$10 or \$12 a week up, at the various boarding houses and from \$3 and \$4 a day up at the leading hotels. Round trip from New York to Hamilton, \$25 up.

J. F., Washington, D. C.: A good part-water route from Washington to Maine is via the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. from Baltimore to Boston, thence Boston & Portland Line of the Eastern Steamship Corporation to Portland. Rate from Baltimore to Boston \$15 one way, Boston to Portland \$1.50. Returning, take Maine Steamship Line direct to New York (rate \$6) and stop-over there; from New York take rail to Washington. Booklets mailed.

S. G. B., Huntington, W. Va.: The lake summer resorts of Michigan are so numerous and delightful it is difficult to recommend any particular one. For fishing the Cheneaux Islands are highly recommended; Mackinac Island region is very picturesque and attractive. In the new summer booklet of the Detroit & Cleveland Lake Lines, a copy of which I am mailing you, will be found a list of the various resorts in the Great Lakes District together with hotels and rates.

J. B., Providence, R. I.: You can make your vacation trip from Providence to Cleveland, Ohio, and Kellerton, Iowa, partly by water if you choose, by taking a lake steamer from Buffalo to Chicago, with stop-over at Cleveland en route. From Chicago your route would be via the Burlington. One way rate all rail Providence to Kellerton, via New York, with stop-overs at Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland, \$32.05, via Northern Steamship Co. from Buffalo to Chicago, \$33.55. If stop-over at Chicago is required, purchase round-trip ticket from Providence to Chicago and at that point purchase round-trip ticket to Kellerton, as no Chicago stop-over would be allowed on the through ticket from Providence.

B. R. K., Charleston, S. C.: You would not be allowed to traverse the route you outline on a special exposition round-trip ticket from New York to San Francisco. The best way to go to include as many as possible of the points you mention, would be by traveling via Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul and Seattle, making the side trip to Yellowstone from Livingston, Vancouver could be reached as a side trip from Seattle, via Canadian Pacific S. S. Line. Returning, you could stop at the Grand Canyon, but could not also include Salt Lake City. The remainder of the itinerary as outlined is allowable. 90-day round-trip ticket would cost \$116.30, exclusive of Pullman and side trips. Am sending detailed itinerary and booklet of circle tours allowed on special exposition reduced-rate tickets.

R. B., Middletown, N. Y.: Your trip is quite comprehensive, but you have doubled on your route several times. The old Dominion Line calls at Old Point before reaching Norfolk. Why not spend your Sunday at Old Point and go on to Norfolk on Monday? While at Old Point visit the Fort and take the trolley ride to Soldiers' Home at Hampton and visit the residence of President Tyler and St. John's Church, the oldest church in America in which services have been practically continuous since its foundation in 1657. Spend Monday in Norfolk, visiting the Portsmouth Navy Yard and points of interest in and about the city. On Tuesday leave Norfolk for Richmond. From Richmond you can return to New York by rail via Washington and Baltimore or, returning to Norfolk take the Old Dominion Line back to New York.

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IMAGINE him gowned à la mode, leading the father of his sweet-heart to his downfall, and you'll be able to fill in the hundred and one laughs for yourself.

Chaplin's latest comedy, "Woman," is interestingly outlined and liberally illustrated in the September issue of Film Fun, on the newsstands this week.

The September number contains pages and pages of pictures of the funny men and women of the screen in their most laughable antics—an interesting article, with photographs of Hazel Dawn as a comedienne—together with a wealth of other features dealing with Marie Dressler, Billie Reeves, Ethel Teare, Naomi Childers, Tom McNaughton, Flora Finch and a score of more stars of film comedy.

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